

tain. It approaches, however, very closely the *Passer lineis transversis notatus* of Sloane.*

PLAGUSIA—?

FORM.—Oval, but narrow, and much elongated for a *Sole*, the breadth in the middle being three and a half times in the length. Eyes on the left side, very small, and closely approximating, equally in advance, or if any difference, the lower one a little first. Mouth small, with velutine teeth on the supine side, but apparently none on the upper: snout a little produced in a point beyond it. The dorsal and anal unite with the caudal, which terminates in rather a fine point. No trace of any pectorals above or below. Scales strongly ciliated, especially above, and both sides of the body rough.

Length 7 inches.

COLOUR.—Not noticed.

Habitat, San Blas, Coast of Patagonia.

This species is very nearly allied to the *Plagusia Braziliensis* of Spix's work,† but it appears to differ in having the eyes one over the other, or the lower one perhaps a little in advance, instead of the upper one a little before the lower.

FAMILY.—CYCLOPTERIDÆ.

1. GOBIESOX MARMORATUS. Jen.

PLATE XXVII. Fig. 1.

G. dorso et lateribus pallidè fuscis, nigro reticulatis et fasciatis: dentibus anterioribus majoribus, in maxillâ superiore subconicis, in inferiore incisivis: operculo posticè mucrone obtuso armato: membranâ branchiali spinâ gracili, subduplici, (præter radios solitos,) instructâ, magnâ ex parte celatâ, apice exserto: pinnâ dorsali tredecim-radiatâ.

B. 6; D. 13; A. 11; C. 14 vel 15; P. 20 vel 21.

LONG. unc. 2. lin. 7.

FORM.—Head very large, broad and much depressed, with the snout rounded nearly in an exact semicircle. Body compressed behind, and suddenly tapering behind the pectorals. The length and breadth of the head are equal, each being one-third of the entire length, excluding caudal. Gape wide, reaching nearly to beneath the anterior angle of the eye. Teeth strong, and somewhat crowded in front; in the upper jaw bluntly conical, or slightly curved, but of irregular size, with minuter ones behind; very small at the sides of the jaw, and apparently here but in a single row: below, the six middle teeth are incisor-like, and project forwards; on each side of these are two or three similar to those in front above, then follow some minuter ones at the sides. Eyes rather more than a diameter apart. Gill-open-

* *Nat. Hist. of Jamaica*, Pl. 246, fig. 2.

† *Pieces Brazil*, p. 89, tab. L.

ing wide, the membrane free all round, with six rays. Opercle terminating behind in a blunt point: there is also a kind of double spine concealed in the thickness of the branchial membrane, in front of the ordinary branchial rays, the extreme end of one portion of which projects a little beyond the margin.

The dorsal commences a little beyond the middle of the entire length, and leaves a space between it and the caudal; the rays nearly equal, except the first, which is short. The anal begins under the fourth or fifth dorsal ray, and extends a trifle further than that fin. Caudal slightly rounded.

COLOUR—(*In spirits.*) Back and sides light brown, reticulated with black: the reticulations have a tendency to form three or four broad fasciæ across the back. Under parts yellowish.

Habitat, Archipelago of Chiloe.

This and the following species appear to belong to the genus *Gobiesox* of Cuvier's "Regne Animal," and are probably new. Two specimens of the one above described were found by Mr. Darwin under stones off the island of Lemuy, in the Archipelago of Chiloe.

2. GOBIESOX PÆCILOPHTHALMOS. Jen.

PLATE XXVII. Fig. 2.

G. fuscescenti-albidus, immaculatus: dentibus anterioribus majoribus, supra et subtus incisivis: operculo posticè spinâ acutâ armato; membranâ operculari margine, supra spinam, cirris paucis filamentosis fimbriato; membranâ branchiali spinâ nullâ: pinnis dorsali et anali septem-radiatis.

B. 6; D. 7; A. 7; C. 12; P. 23;

LONG. unc. 1. lin. 10.

FORM.—General form the same as that of the last species, including the proportion of head to body. Snout equally rounded. Teeth on the whole similar, but the upper ones in front, as well as the lower, incisor-like. Eyes rather larger, closer together, less than a diameter apart. Differs essentially from the *G. marmoratus* in the form of the opercular spine, which is much sharper, as well as somewhat longer and slenderer; also in having no spine concealed in the branchial membrane: the lower part of the opercular membrane, just above the spine, is fringed with a few thread-like filaments. The number of branchial rays is the same.

The dorsal and anal are both shorter, and appear to have only seven rays each: the anal reaches a little nearer the caudal. The pectorals on the contrary have rather more rays.

COLOUR—(*In spirits.*) Every where of a uniform very pale brown, or brownish white, without any markings whatever. The eyes were probably very brilliant in the living fish, the irides still showing traces of what seems to have been blue and golden pink.

Habitat, Galapagos Archipelago.

A single individual of this species was obtained by Mr. Darwin in tidal pools at Chatham Island, in the Galapagos Archipelago.